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LINUS DARLING,

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All persons sending contributions to this

Journal for use in its columns must sign

their name, not necessarily for publication, but

as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise they will

be considered as anonymous. All matter

intended for publication should be written on

one side of the paper, with ink, and upon but one side

of the paper. Correspondence from particular farmers, giving

results of their experience, is solicited.

Letters should be signed with the writer's real

name, in full, which will be printed or not, as

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THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to ad-

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most active and intelligent portion of the com-

munity.

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AGRICULTURAL.

The Paris-green blower is becoming

more and more popular. The good

kind is found to be great time savers

and to do effective work. Some use

the pure Paris-green, others mix it with

fat or six parts of plaster.

Beets can be planted quite late to

secure a supply for winter use. Fertil-

izer and a fairly moist soil will push

forward July sown beets to moderately

large growth. Nitrate of soda will push

along a late-sown crop amazingly.

APPLE growers are beginning to think

that annual crops are possible. The

Baldwin has a tendency to bear only

every other year unless well manured

and the fruit thinned severely. Many

other kinds will bear nearly every other

year. The old rule, plant only Bald-

wins for business purposes, must now

be modified somewhat.

The only watering which will do

anywhere as much good as a good rain

must be one which will soak the ground

to a good depth. To sprinkle a crop

on the surface and tends to draw the

roots up and thus causes as much harm

to good. Soaking the whole ground in

which the roots grow takes an immense

amount of water, but the effect is last-

ing. After watering, the crust which

forms should be broken with a rake.

Thick Seeding.

A Connecticut farmer, whose success

in growing hay is well known, recom-

mends fourteen quarts of timothy, and

fourteen quarts of red-top, as the best

culture.

This is heavy seeding, and the ground

is put in perfect condition; fine and

thoroughly free from weeds. By this

system of cultivation the grower raises

from four to six tons per acre, or from

two to three times what most farmers

would consider a fair crop.

Preventive Measures

An ounce of prevention is even better

than a pound of cure in dealing with in-

sects. High culture and fertilization

is one of the best preventives of in-

sect attack. Fertilizers such as coarse

stable manure applied at the rate of fif-

teen to twenty loads to the acre, applied

to soil in winter and plowed under for

corn in early spring, will help prevent

the attack of white grubs and wire

worms even in badly infested fields.

To destroy stems and waste, a valuable fer-

tilizer, is used against a cucumber beetle,

cabbage maggot, etc., to prevent their

feeding and depositing eggs.

It is a crop grown for a number of

successive years in the same field, the in-

sects injurious to it are liable to increase

to the greater detriment of the crop each

year; a system of rotation will avoid

this to a great extent. The general

farm management should keep in mind

preventing insect depredations and at-

tack by selecting the proper time for
plowing and sowing; selection of plants
less liable to attack; clean farming,
burning or converting into manure all
trash and rubbish, etc.

In a Nutshell.

Directions for cultivation of garden
crops are thus concentrated by Greiner,
the market garden expert: "Keep the
wheel hoes, both for hand and horse
use, going all the time, and let no weed
show its head above the ground without
hitting it at once. In short, give weeds
no show whatever, and keep the surface
of the ground well pulverized at all
times. This is all anyone can do, and
what all must do in order to secure
maximum crops. Do this and you do
your part. Then trust in Providence.
It is useless to be ever so trustful with
folded hands.

The Cost of Noise in the Dairy.

The cost of noise in the dairy can be
figured to a certainty; and the man
who doubts this may gain some valuable
information by making a few experi-
ments on his own account. A neighbor
of mine has been doing this and the re-
sult is decidedly startling. This man
has a dairy of about twenty cows, most-
ly grade Jerseys. A quiet man by na-
ture, his cows were accustomed to re-
ceive only the kindest treatment. A
few years ago this neighbor bought a
Babcock test for use in his own dairy.

One day he directed the hired man to
shut the cows in the yard, and to let the
dog in with them. The hired man
thought his employer must be going
daff but he obeyed instructions. The
two men took sticks in their hands and
went into the yard with the cows and
began to shout, the dog barked and pan-
demonium reigned for a few minutes,
although not a blow was struck nor a
cow bitten. The herd was then brought
into the barn and milked.

The falling off in yield was quite no-
ticeable, but the test when applied
showed a loss of forty per cent in butter
fat on the basis of the week previous! Think
of that, ye men who yourselves shout,
kick, thump and bang your cows and
permit the hired help to do the same.

Suppose these cows gave at a milking
three hundred pounds of five per cent
milk when treated kindly. The loss in
weight placed at a low figure must have
been at least five per cent or fifteen
pounds. While the loss in butter fat
forty per cent would bring the test down
to three per cent.

What does this really mean? At 20
cents per pound, my neighbor's three
hundred pounds of milk testing five per
cent, would have been worth to him
\$3. As a matter of fact it brought him
only \$1.74, a loss on one milking of
\$1.26. After such a result who can
wonder if this dairyman laid down some
laws and insisted on their rigid enforce-
ment? E. L. VINCENT.

Broome Co., N. Y.

A Word for the Private Dairy.

As a rule not enough encouragement
is given farmers to induce them to im-
prove their butter product, but on the
other hand they are frequently told that
good butter can be made only in public
creameries and they are advised to send
their milk to them.

There are good, indifferent and de-
cidedly poor dairymen and the same
can be said of butter makers employed
in public creameries.

Good butter is good butter and poor
butter is poor butter whether made on
the farm or in a public creamery. When
honestly judged by an expert, butter
must stand on its merits, wherever it
may have been made. But the public is
not an expert judge and therefore cream-
ery butter many times passes on its
reputation where farm butter of really
better quality would not be allowed to
pass. But when it comes to the question
of opportunity, farm dairy butter is
ahead, because all the conditions from
the herd and the pasture or stable to the
packing of the butter are directly and
almost completely under the control of
the proprietor and if he is the right
kind of a dairyman all of these condi-

tions will as a rule and in the main be
such as are required for the production
of a good article of butter. If he is not
the right kind of a dairyman or striving
to become one he is neither fit to produce
milk for a public creamery or make but-
ter at home.

It seems to the writer that there is
and has been for some time organized
and combined efforts to boom the public
creamery, if not to disparage the farm
dairy. The government through the
agricultural department does a good deal
for the one and but little for the other.
All state and national dairy organiza-
tions favor the first and give the latter
but little attention. In fact one national
butter makers' association in this country
does not admit to its membership, pri-
vate dairy butter makers, yet a produce
commission merchant or a manufacturer
of public creamery apparatus can become
a member by paying the required fee,
while a good enterprising farmer or his
wife eager to gain information in the art
of butter making would be debarred
from joining the association or attending
the meetings. Before dairying attains
the high plain of improvement it ought
to attain in this country all this must be
changed. F. W. MOSELEY.

Clinton, Iowa.

The Business of Gardening.

A very successful market gardener
advises beginners to hire out to a prac-
tical gardener for at least a year or two,
or, where this is not convenient, to
start with a home garden and gradually
to extend into commercial operations.

Market gardeners, he thinks, should
have a natural liking for garden work,
should have an earnest purpose in view,
and be willing to seek success by close
application to business details.

This for the strictly gardening part.
Selling the product is often the most
difficult part of the business, and a
market gardener must be a good sales-
man, packing his products in attractive
shape, with sufficient tact to cater to
this class of trade, and reliability
enough to fulfill his engagements.

The right place for beginning a mar-
ket garden is not always near the largest
city. A man whose skill and capital
are not very large will stand a better
chance near a small city or cluster of
towns, where prices are highest for or-
dinary grades of produce, and the com-
petition often less intense. Many towns
are poorly provided with fruit and gar-
den produce. In such locations a man
with \$400 or \$500 might make a pretty
good start, but to locate in the suburbs
of New York, Boston or Philadelphia
would require large capital, and would
involve competition with the most skill-
ful gardeners in the country.



THE LOUDON RASPBERRY.

Tuberculosis Facts.

ED. MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN:

Is it a fact that many cattle well, or so

nearly well that it is nearly impossible

to detect even slight traces of tubercu-

losis by post mortem examination, can-

not stand the tuberculin test? and that

the cattle commissioners of Massachu-

setts killed all the cattle they officially

visited which did not stand the tubercu-

lin test, notwithstanding that post mor-

tem examination proved them to be so

free from tuberculosis that it was nearly

impossible to detect any traces of the

disease? As I read certain papers this

idea is impressed upon my mind and it

seems incredible that such killing

was carried on by the cattle commis-

sioners of your state till three quarters of

a million dollars or more were paid for

the cattle killed. I think the case cannot

be as bad as it thus appears.

INQUIRER.

ANSWER BY DR. PETERS.

Cattle that are so slightly diseased

with tuberculosis as to require a very

careful post mortem examination to de-

tect the lesions will react to the tuber-

culin test quite as much as animals that

are more clearly diseased. Cattle that

are very extensively diseased occasion-

ally do not react at all to the tuberculin

test, but such creatures can be picked

out on a physical examination as a rule,

if a competent veterinarian makes the

test. Occasionally a healthy cow may

have a high temperature the day after

testing, which may be mistaken for a

reaction, and the cow found free from

disease on post mortem.

In Massachusetts for the past four

years, it has been customary to use tu-

berculin as a diagnostic agent and to

kill all cattle that reacted to it, either

burying them or making fertilizer of

their carcasses, if any trace of the disease

was found. I do not think the fault lies

with the present cattle commissioners, as

the law they have been working under

has been a wasteful and extravagant

one, providing that diseased cattle must

be killed and paid for by the state, and

also that no diseased animal, no matter

how slightly infected, could be used for

food.

The present legislature amended the

law so that the cattle commissioners can

issue rules and regulations for the local

inspectors of animals and provisions, for

the inspection of meat, to conform to

the rules and regulations for the inspec-

tion of meat of the United States Bureau

of Animal Industry. That is, cattle

with very slight localized tuberculous

lesions are not to be considered unfit for

beef. This will stop a portion of the

waste.

Furthermore, as a rule, I do not

think that animals that react to tuber-

culin, but show no other evidence of

disease should necessarily be killed. I
think where an owner has his herd test-
ed that the reacting animals, if physi-
cally free from disease, might be milked
until dry, and fed so as to be fit for the
shambles when through milking. This
system would allow a great deal of work
to be done at a very small cost to the
state.

I am of the opinion that under the
laws relating to diseases of cattle which
we have had to enforce, that many cattle
have been killed that did not endanger
the public health, and which had much
better have been left in possession of
their owners. This is especially the case
in many milkmen's herds who have
simply wished the state to take a farrow
cow, near y dry, at a slightly higher
price than they could get elsewhere, and
who have repaid such animals with
others that may have been as bad or
worse than the ones that were taken.
Or, if the diseased had been repaid by
healthy ones, the new purchases would
soon have been as badly diseased or
worse than those taken by the state ow-
ing to the owner neglecting to disinfect
the place properly where the condemned
cows stood, or the new cows being con-
taminated by their stable companions.

While a great deal of good has been
done in some quarters, and many herds
have been entirely freed from tubercu-
losis, yet I fear that the law has been
extravagant, and that under different
methods of work as much good could
have been accomplished at far less ex-
pense.

AUSTIN PETERS,
Chairman Mass. Cattle Com.
Jamaica Plain, July 11, 1898.

Some Forage Crops.

RED CLOVER.

Red Clover grows best upon deep and
well drained calcareous loams. It is
not so well adapted to the lighter sandy
soils, or heavy compact clays. Under-
drainage and a plentiful supply of rain-
fall during the season before flowering
have a marked influence on the yield.
Red clover is the standard hay crop of
the Northern and New England states
and is becoming every year more widely
cultivated in the central prairie region,
says a report of the Department of
Agriculture.

The seed is usually sown with grain
from March to May or, when intended
for a spring soiling crop, from the
middle of July to the first of August,
without a turt crop. Twenty pounds
of seed are required per acre. The
first crop of hay is ready to cut in
June. The second crop is generally
considered the best for seed, but the
condition which governs seed production
is the prevalence and abundance of
bumblebees, upon which the clover bloss-
oms are dependent for fertilization.

The yield of seed per acre varies from
three to nine bushels of sixty pounds.

The best time to cut for hay is at full
bloom, when not more than one-fifth of
the heads have commenced to turn
brown, while the leaves are ripe and the
stems are still green. The content
of digestible crude protein is greatest at
this period. After flowering the per-
centages of crude ash, fat, and crude
protein decrease and that of crude fibre
and nitrogen-free extract increases until
the seed is ripe and the plant reaches
full maturity. The yield is also heaviest
at the period of full bloom because of
the loss of the lower leaves as the stems
ripen. The nutritive ratio of freshly cut
clover at time of full bloom is about 1
to 5.3, while that of the hay ranges be-
tween 1 to 4.3 and 1 to 5.9. The aver-
age composition of clover hay according
to a compilation from all available
American analyses is, in 100 pounds,
15.3 pounds water, 6.2 pounds ash, 12.3
pounds crude protein, 24.8 pounds fiber,
3.3 pounds fat, 38.1 pounds nitrogen-
free extract. Of the crude protein, 6.58
pounds are digestible. At the Massa-
chusetts Experiment Station a ton of
clover hay contained 46.8 pounds of
nitrogen, 9.7 pounds of phosphoric acid,
and 49.3 pounds of potash, the manurial
value of which was \$10.64, estimated
at the same prices as were paid for these
substances when purchased in commer-
cial fertilizers.

Red clover will not grow in soils con-
taining an excess of organic acids. It is
believed that "clover sickness," which
prevents the growth of clover upon the
same field for an indefinite period, is
due to the formation of an excess of
humic acids which interfere with the
growth and development of the nitri-
fying soil bacteria. When such a condition
arises in the soil an application of lime
neutralizes the acids and restores its
fertility. To prevent the one-sided ex-
haustion of any soil which follows the
continuous cultivation of this crop and
to utilize its full value as a gatherer of
nitrogen, red clover should only be used
in rotations.

The best fertilizers for red clover are
lime upon all acid soils, muriate or
sulphate of potash on sandy soils, and
superphosphates on the heavier clay
soils. An application of well-composted
manure, or liquid manure, will prove
of benefit to any leguminous forage crop
when there is enough lime in the soil to
combine with the humic acids pro-
duced during decomposition; but large
amounts of land already rich in humus
do not usually give a satisfactory increase
either of the crop or its crude protein;
neither do commercial nitrogenous fer-
tilizers seem to materially increase the
total quantity of crude protein in the hay.

COWPEAS.

Cowpeas have been in cultivation in
this country for about one hundred and
fifty years, having been originally intro-
duced into South Carolina. They have
spread from that source and from other
importations of seed direct from China
and India, until now they are in general
use throughout the region south of the
Ohio River and on the Pacific Coast,
and as a soiling crop in the New Eng-
land and Northern States. There are
over one hundred named varieties of
cowpeas grown in this country. These
are distinguished from one another
chiefly by the color and shape of the
seed, the arrangement of peas in the
pod, and the general habit of growth of
the plant.

Thus, there are the bush peas, which
grow in an upright form, having short
lateral branches from a single central
stem; there are trailing varieties with
prostrate runners fifteen or twenty feet
long, and there is every possible gradation
between these extremes. The peas
are of every shade of white, yellow,
green, pink, gray, brown, red, and pur-
ple to black, of uniform color or vari-
ously mottled, spotted, and speckled.

There



BOSTON, JULY 16, 1898.

Persons desiring a change in the address of their paper must state where the paper has been sent as well as the new direction.

The man of all men to be envied is the one who can get fun out of hard work.

HANG on to the bird in the hand, the other hand will do to catch the bird in the bush.

In watering corn, a gallon at setting out time is worth ten gallons two weeks later.

APPLES have been dropping fast lately, but the prospect of a fairly good crop remains in this section.

A WELL dug during a dry time after having will need to be dug deep before striking water, but will likely to prove a good lasting well.

It is suspected that one reason why Farmer Slack cannot make both ends meet is because he sometimes tries to make one end drink.

SOMEbody is still making butter that sells for about the price of lard in Boston markets. It would be hard to convince such a person that dairying pays.

ORCHARDISTS quite commonly estimate a well-grown ten year old apple tree at ten dollars. What easier way to produce ten dollars value than to set a fifteen cent apple tree in a tilled field and let it grow?

MACHINERY is so much like capital, earning no interest but wasting away rather, except when it is kept at work. Hence the farmer who has a big outfit of machinery, must drive it harder than ever to make the capital invested pay good interest.

In adopting the ensilage system the swine and poultry ought not to be forgotten. They will greatly enjoy chopped clover, or even well cured corn ensilage in winter, and can be kept more cheaply and in better health when given a fair ration of such food.

In the line of farm education of practical sort, New York state stands very near the head. A very successful feature is the series of horticultural schools held in various towns throughout the state. These are a kind of modified farmers' meeting and conducted by some of the best experts in the country. The very air of these meetings seems laden with knowledge and experience and the practical farmers have come to value them very highly, now that they have discovered that the points they pick up have a direct cash value in increasing their crop.

WHATEVER may be the case in other sections, there is small prospect of New England ever becoming a barren waste for lack of tree growth. There is so much land that will never be capable of easy and profitable cultivation that the permanent forest area will always be large. When the wonderful timber capacity of such sections is fully appreciated, and when the owners learn how to grow and care for the choicer varieties of timber trees, the forest area will be considered anything but waste land. Some of the rough land also ought to be used for growing orchard trees.

In the whole eastern half of the country there is probably no better location for fruit growing, egg farming and market gardening than in the great cluster of cities and towns within a radius of twenty-five miles of Boston, where is located half the population of the state. These towns and cities are filled with people who earn good wages, who live well and will pay fair prices for produce if they can get it choice and fresh. Prices are rather higher than in other sections and the land, although not the best, is by no means the poorest. It will produce large and fine crops when worked by the right man, and such a man can make a good living there and enjoy life as he goes.

A RIDE through the centre of the state and up across Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine certainly does not give the impression that the forests are disappearing. In fact, the railroad appears to be going through the forest a greater part of the time. Very few recently cleared pieces are seen, while on the other hand thousands of acres of former pasture and tillage have been gradually abandoned to young forest growth. Much of this land is thin and rocky, and not suitable for machinery, and the owners have come to the wise conclusion that it is better to let such land alone and concentrate their attention upon the best lands of the farm. The result is that, while the farms of New England are growing in productivity by reason of the improvement of the best lands, the area devoted to forests is increasing.

CATARH CAN BE CURED with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they can't reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The reception given to Lieut. Hobson and his companions when they were at last exchanged, was a very enthusiastic one, the troops going nearly wild over them. They report that the Spaniards accorded them courteous treatment and that they had nothing to complain of. They knew nothing of the destruction of Cervera's fleet until they were within the American lines.

The new Eastern squadron which has been formed consists of two battleships, the Massachusetts and the Oregon, the protected cruiser Newark, three auxiliary cruisers, several colliers and a supply ship. It will be under the command of Commodore Watson and will start for Spain this week. Admiral Camara, who took his squadron through the Suez Canal, presumably on the way to the Philippines, has been recalled to Spain and will coal at Port Said, as coaling at a neutral port is allowable when the vessels are headed for home. The plan is for Commodore Watson to destroy the remaining Spanish squadron, which will leave Spain without a navy.

General Toral, at the head of the Santiago forces, refused absolutely to surrender the city, and bombardment began on Sunday, by the throwing of shells over the hills from the squadron lying off Aguderos, which was very effective. It was thought best not to attempt the entrance of the harbor and thus endanger the safety of the squadron, every vessel of which is needed. The army also attacked the city on the land side, and the attack was renewed Monday morning. The Spanish response was very weak and it has been feared that they may be leaving the city, a small force only remaining to make a show of resistance. In some of the Spanish trenches were found dummy wooden guns and no Spanish soldiers. The city is completely surrounded, so General Shafter reports, but the line is a thin one, and it is feared that the Spaniards may, after all, escape, leaving only the wounded and helpless to be a burden upon the Americans. The plight of the refugees from the city is a pitiable one and there is much suffering among them. General Miles has arrived at the front, but while he will not take command so long as General Shafter is able to be at the head, he will have a large share in directing the movements of the army.

Gen. Miles reports that there are unexpected physical difficulties to contend with, and appears to be greatly pleased with the progress of the army before Santiago under existing conditions. A truce was declared on Tuesday, and another opportunity given for surrender on the part of the Spaniards, but this was again refused, and they continued strengthening their defenses during the time of the truce. There seems to be no opportunity for their escape, and no doubt as to the ultimate surrender of the city, news of which is hourly expected.

It is believed that Gen. Toral, the leader of the Spanish forces, would surrender were it not for the fact that he has been forbidden to do so by Gen. Blanco. The latter sent a very unsympathetic reply to Admiral Cervera's report of his surrender. On Wednesday, Gen. Toral offered to surrender the eastern end of Cuba if the Spanish troops might be allowed to withdraw, but this was refused. A truce was granted until communication with Madrid might be had. The Americans have offered to transport the Spanish troops to Spain if they surrender.

The continued defeat of the Spanish arms has led to bitter attacks upon the existing government. Opinion is very much divided in Spain as to the wisdom of seeking peace. General public opinion seems to be at present in favor of peace if it may be obtained on what shall appear to them reasonable terms. Nearly all the influential papers recognize that the supplies in Cuba are not nearly so great as was supposed; that Porto Rico could not long resist a formidable attack; that since America has now obtained undisputed command of the sea, Spain cannot assist her colonies in their efforts against a powerful invader and that she will obtain better conditions now than when her powers of existence are completely exhausted. On the other hand, the military party are urgent for continuing the war and resisting to the uttermost. On Tuesday, Senor Sagasta again tendered his resignation, and that of the cabinet, and advised the queen to appoint a new cabinet composed largely of the military element. Whether the resignation will be accepted or only lead to a partial reconstruction of the cabinet, it is not yet known. The resignation of the cabinet was caused by irreconcilable differences of opinion as to a peace policy. It is believed that Senor Sagasta must accept the responsibility of deciding whether it shall be peace or war. If he decides for peace and holds firmly to that decision, most of his colleagues will support him, but if he advocates war, the cabinet must be very largely reconstructed. To adopt a peace policy would mean for him, probably, the loss of political prestige, and he prefers that some one else should act as scapegoat. There seems to be no one, however, willing to accept such a part.

The long session of the fifty-fifth congress closed Friday, July 8, important legislation having been enacted and many matters passed upon of a history making sort. During the first three months the war spirit was repressed with the greatest difficulty. After the blowing up of the Maine, there occurred a grave pause

which was broken by the bill appropriating \$500,000,000 which was placed at the disposal of the President without reservation to put the nation on a war footing. This bill passed the house after a debate of one day, during which time democrats vied with the republicans in declarations of loyalty. The senate passed this bill without a word of discussion, which was quite as effective as the house's tumultuous demonstration. On the 19th of April Congress passed the Cuban resolutions which brought matters to a climax. It directed the President to eject the Spanish from the island of Cuba and to use the army and navy of the United States for that purpose. It declared the independence of Cuba, but did not specify that the independence of the then existing paper republic should be recognized. This omission was secured in the face of desperate opposition by democrats and radical members of the republican party. The wisdom of this omission is now recognized by everybody.

Then followed the breaking off of diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States. Congress at once took up the business of authorizing a volunteer army and providing for the reorganization of the regular army and for an increase in its number from 25,000 to 62,000. It gave the President all necessary authority to raise an army of any size and then proceeded to enact war revenue measures providing the necessary means for carrying on the war. The bill was passed which will, according to late estimates, yield \$200,000,000 a year. The secretary of the treasury was given authority to issue three per cent bonds to the extent of \$400,000,000 and to borrow short-term money for emergency up to \$100,000,000. Direct appropriation of money for war purposes was made amounting to \$361,000,000. Indirect appropriation for war purposes will carry the total up to nearly \$400,000,000. Appropriations for \$412,000,000 were made for ordinary purposes, and the total expenditures authorized at the present regular session of congress foot up \$892,000,000.

Another important matter passed upon by this body was the federal bankruptcy act, which became law in this congress. There have been many attempts to get such a measure passed, and its success this year is regarded with general satisfaction.

A piece of legislation quite different in character from the war measures cited above was the resolution passed in the closing hours of the session for the annexation of Hawaii. The annexation of Hawaii has been the subject of much discussion and has occupied the attention of other congresses previous to this one. Hawaii has been a "willin' Barks" for several years, and her long waiting is at length rewarded. A commission of five will draft a form of government for the islands. President Dole will probably be the first governor and doubtless none of the present officers of the Hawaiian administration will be displaced. The customs laws of the islands are to remain in force toward this and other countries until replaced with new ones by congress, and while thus in force, the local government is to pay the interest on the public debt of the islands, the principal of the debt, not to exceed \$4,000,000, being assumed by the United States. The islands will doubtless be made a headquarters for troops, and will form a very convenient rendezvous in the operations in the Philippines.

As further particulars come in of the steamship disaster off Sable Island, there are distressing stories of brutality and even murder in the struggle for life which took place in the short time intervening between the collision and the sinking of the steamer Bourgogne. The captain, who went down with the vessel, did not realize the extent of the damage done, his intention being to head for Sable Island, some fifteen miles away. In the distress and confusion which followed when it was realized that the ship was sinking, those in command lost control and all discipline was abandoned. It is said, and the statement seems to be borne out by the fact that so large a proportion of the crew was saved and so few passengers, that the crew seized the boats and beat off those passengers who tried to get in. The crew was in self defense that was some steamer passengers who showed such brutality and that they themselves were unable to free some of the boats for use because the passengers crowded into them in such numbers. It is certain, however, that the instinct of self preservation was abnormally developed in certain of the survivors, and that if ordinary coolness and courage had been shown, the list of lost would have been smaller.

Another disaster at sea, fortunately without loss of life, was the burning of the Clyde Line steamer Delaware, from New York for Jacksonville. All on board were saved by boats from life saving stations on the New Jersey coast, the conditions being very favorable for such rescue.

A. N. Reynolds of Westwood, Mass., brought to this office recently a handsome specimen of white winter wheat grown by him, his two acres yielding forty-five bushels to the acre. At this rate, wheat growing ought to pay in Massachusetts.

Five hundred thousand letters were brought from the army at Santiago by the St. Louis and sent to the Boston post office for distribution.

The long session of the fifty-fifth congress closed Friday, July 8, important legislation having been enacted and many matters passed upon of a history making sort. During the first three months the war spirit was repressed with the greatest difficulty. After the blowing up of the Maine, there occurred a grave pause



Washington News.

With the attention which is centering in Cuba and Porto Rico at the present time, and the general belief that when peace is declared and Cuba free from Spanish domination, there will be a rush of Americans to those islands, any word concerning the conditions in any of the West Indian group attracts general interest. In this connection reports from Hayti indicating the failure of American products to compete successfully with those of European countries, not through their inferiority, but through carelessness of American shippers, shows the importance of using judgment and energy in developing and holding our foreign trade in these countries as well as elsewhere. Our minister to Hayti recommends that American manufacturers should send to the island agents who understand the French language, to study the tastes of the people, their favorite colors, likes and dislikes, and that they should then cater to the trade by manufacturing and preparing the things the people desire. These details, small as they seem, are what constitute the difference between getting their trade and holding it, and allowing it to slip into the hands of those manufacturers who do pay attention to these points. Hayti's importations of potatoes serve as an instance of this. The potatoes raised on the island are small and inferior, and for many years American potatoes were the only ones imported. Requests were repeatedly made to American shippers to send their potatoes in small packages in the place of bags and barrels. No attention was paid to the complaints, and French merchants, seeing the opportunity, sent potatoes in crates, by way of experiment. They were readily accepted by the native buyers, until now they have driven the American potato out of the market. American butter has run the same course in Hayti, having been supplanted by Danish butter, which is shipped in a form to exactly suit the Haytiens. Especially in all South and Central American countries, must our shippers conform to the requirements of the countries whose trade they desire. Their people are different from those in the United States, their climate is different, their means of transportation are different, and it is not to be expected that products which will sell satisfactorily here, will be suitable to the different conditions of those countries. In most cases the means of communication between the coasts and the interiors of those countries are meagre, the roads poor and very mountainous and the donkey or burro the almost exclusive means of transportation; consequently small packages are a necessity. Several years ago I made a trip across Nicaragua, starting from Bluefields, which is near the Atlantic terminus of the Nicaragua Canal, which is to be built. I made the first fifty miles in a canoe and carried my belongings in two good sized air tight chests which I had made specially for the purpose. When I came to the land part of my journey, I had to throw my fine chests away and transfer my goods to small saddle trunks which could be swung across the shoulders of donkeys. The traveler or the shipper must adapt his methods to the institutions of the countries he would enter. European merchants pay great attention to these details and closely follow their agents' instructions in this regard. If American shippers would do likewise and adapt their products to the native requirements, many of those markets could be controlled by them, as they have everything else in their favor.

CROPS FURNISHING HONEY.

The Assistant Entomologist of the Agricultural Department, in a treatise on bee-keeping says on the subject of planting special crops for honey, that probably no case exists in which planting for honey alone would prove profitable. When, however, selecting crops for cultivation for other purposes, or shrubs or trees for planting, the bee-keeper should of course choose such as will also furnish honey at a time when pasturage for his bees would otherwise be wanting. If gaps appear during which no natural forage abounds for the bees, some crop can usually be selected which will fill the interval, and while supplying a continuous succession of honey yielding blossoms for the bees, will give in addition a yield of fruit, grain or forage from the land. It must be remembered, however, that the bees usually go from two to three miles in all directions from the apiary so that he covers a range of as much as 18,000 acres and if but one square foot in a hundred producing a honey yielding plant, he would still have 180 acres of pasturage and perhaps the equivalent of fifty acres of solid bloom. In such a time a few acres, more or less, will not make a difference. However, with these few acres coming in between the principal honey crops, they may be of much greater relative importance than when considered against the larger acreage of natural pasturage; for it frequently occurs that the larger part of the honey produced in the field over which the bees range is washed out by rains or evaporated and lost to the bees before it can be collected, while with a smaller area the nectar would be gathered as fast as secreted and a greater yield of honey per acre result. There are many plants and trees of economic value in addition to their honey production which can be utilized in one portion or another of the United States. The following list with notes is furnished by the Agricultural Department and may be of service to bee-keepers; or those intending to become such. A particular study should be made of the periods of

flowering, the idea being in planting for honey yield, to fill in all gaps and make a continuous honey season for the bees.

Filbert bushes, useful for wind-breaks and for their nuts, yield pollen in February and March.

Rape can be grown successfully in the North for pasturage, for green manuring or for seed. Yields considerable pollen and honey when in bloom. Winter varieties are sown late in summer or early in autumn and blossom in April and May following. This early yield forms an excellent stimulus in brood rearing. Summer or bird rape, grown chiefly for its seed blossoms about a month after sowing.

Fruit blossoms, apricot, peach, pear, plum, cherry, apple, currant and gooseberry, yield pollen and honey in abundance in April and May. The raspberry is later and is very rich in nectar. Grape and persimmon blossom in June.

Locust, tulip-tree and chestnut, useful for shade, ornament and timber are all fine honey producers in May.

Clovers.—Crimson blossoms in April or May; white, alsike, and mammoth or medium blossoms in May, June and July. All make excellent honey.

Mustard grown for seed flowers from June to August. The honey is somewhat acid, yet the plant where abundant is important to beekeepers in case other forage is scant at the time.

Asparagus blossoms are much wanted by bees in June and July.

Serradella is an annual leguminous plant yielding good forage and good honey in June and July.

Chestnut, valuable for timber and nuts, yields honey in June and July.

Linden, sourswood and catalpa, are shade, ornamental and timber trees, yielding good honey in June and July.

Chicory, raised for salad and for its roots, whenever permitted to blossom is eagerly visited for honey in July and August.

Alfalfa furnishes in the west a large amount of fine honey during June and July.

Parsnips, when left for seed, blossom from June to August inclusive and are much visited by bees.

Peppermint, when it blossoms is eagerly sought for its honey during July and August.

Bokhara or sweet clover is in some sections considered a valuable forage crop, though its good qualities are not well known as animals do not take kindly to it at first. It is valuable as a soil restorer; stands drought well and yields fine honey, blossoming in June and July.

Cucumbers, squash, pumpkins and melons furnish honey in July and August.

Sunflower, a forage crop of recent introduction, is a great favorite with bees, blossoming freely during August.

Buckwheat is an important honey and pollen producer. Its blossoms appear about a month after sowing; hence it may be utilized to fill in a dearth of summer honey plants. GUY E. MITCHELL.

Read and Run.

—Another cut has been made in hard coal.

—The price of hemp has been nearly doubled.

—The government wants 40,000 horses for war service.

—A new daily paper in New York is printed in Arabic.

—A Spanish privateer has been reported off the coast of British Columbia.

—Camara's fleet has re-entered the Suez Canal on the way back to Spain.

—Nebraska's wheat crop will be one of the greatest in the State's history.

—Dry weather has nearly destroyed California's grape crop in some sections.

—Our exports to Bombay are so large that a steamship line is talked of.

—A regiment from the Presidio, Cal., is to be stationed at Hawaii as soon as possible.

—Placer miners of Northern California have been compelled to stop work for lack of water.

—The superior court has decided that towns have no authority to establish curfew laws.

—Five steamships have been engaged to take the fourth expedition of 4500 men to Manila.

—The will of the late Solomon Mead of Greenwich, Ct., bequeaths nearly \$500,000 to charity.

—An army and navy league, to assist in caring for the sick and wounded has been organized.

—Estimates as to the necessary strength of the regular army after the war run as high as 200,000.

—Twelve Fall River mills have started up after a nine days' shut down; the Slide mills remain closed.

—The report that Germany intends to establish a coaling station in the Philippines has been renewed.

—One hundred bids are already in for the government shoe contract to be awarded here this month.

—The Spanish ambassador at Rome intimates that if all the European Powers invite Spain she will yield.

—Sir Walter Besant says that an Anglo-American alliance is necessary to the safety of the United States.

—Twelve out of fourteen Government contracts for marine supplies have been awarded to Pennsylvania bidders.

—General Weyler may be arrested for criticizing the Spanish military operations in Cuba and the Philippines.

—A. C. Williams the convicted murderer of John Gallo at Lynnfield has been sentenced at Salem to be hung on Oct. 7.

—A census of the State's prison population shows a slight increase in the number of women and decrease in the number of men.

—Formal charges of wholesale speculation have been made against Primo de Rivera, the former governor general of the Philippines.

—The suggestion has been made that the rendezvous for Manila expeditions be transferred from San Francisco to Honolulu.

—The report that Spain has made informal overtures for peace through the British ambassador at Madrid is denied in London.

—Rear Admiral Ammen, one of the heroes of the civil war, died recently at the Naval hospital, Washington, aged seventy-eight years.

Literary Notes.

In view of the strong tendency which is being manifested in the United States toward colonial expansion, the leading article in ARLETON'S POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY for July is of special interest. It is the first of a series by James Collier, on the Evolution of Colonies, and deals with their genesis. Weather Forecasts is the title of a very instructive paper describing the methods and apparatus in use by the United States Weather Bureau. The article is profusely illustrated. Professor Henderson's second chapter deals with The Methods of Manual Training. W. E. Cram, the naturalist artist, contributes an attractive article entitled Woodpeckers and Their Ways. The illustrations are made from original drawings by the author. Sander-toothed Cats, by S. W. Williston, the paleontologist, describes one of the most interesting of the fossil Felidae. The article is accompanied by a cut embodying the probable characteristics of the genus. Worthington C. Ford's third chapter, in the series entitled The Question of Wheat, deals with Russia, which, as probably our chief competitor in wheat growing, deserves our careful attention and study. Under the title Eye Language, Dr. Louis Robinson contributes an essay calling attention to the wonderful ability of expression which the human eye possesses. The Hon. David A. Wells (Chapter XVIII, continued) further discusses the important question of Income Taxation. Gerarde and the Gerardes is the title of a brief account, both botanical and biographical, of a famous fourteenth-century botanist, John Gerarde. M. Camille Mellinand is the author of a paper which discusses the Psychological Cause of Laughter. The sketch this month is of Maria Agnes', a famous Italian mathematician of the eighteenth century. M. Jacques Boyer is the author. The titles in the Editor's Table are Science and Its Critics and Scientific Instruction in Girls' Schools. New York: D. Appleton and Company. Fifty cents a number; \$5 a year.

The Old South Historical Society of Boston have established the custom of making annual pilgrimages to points of historical interest, and the destination chosen for their third annual excursion of this nature, occurring the last of June, is the King Philip Country. This includes the land in the immediate vicinity of Mt. Hope, Rhode Island where the most of Philip's life was spent. It is therefore, most appropriate that in the July number of the NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE there should appear a description of "The King Philip Country" by William Adams Slade. Mr. Slade, in making a careful study of the region, has followed up all traditions and historical associations of that neighborhood, and his article is a valuable addition to the history of the period of King Philip's War. "The history of these aboriginal inhabitants of the land," says Mr. Slade, "is pathetically attractive, for in it is found the story of a dying race. Its great chieftain, the hero of that terrible war which bears his name, is now justly considered as the patriotic defender of his people, his land and his religion against the encroachments of the white man." The principal places associated with Philip's name, and many memorials of him which still exist are pictured on the pages of the article. Warren F. Kellogg, 5 Park Square, Boston, Mass.

The issue of HARBERT'S BAZAR for July 2 is an important one in that it contains the opening chapter of Mr. Howells's new novel, entitled "Ragged Lady." Mr. Howells lays his first scene among the mountains of New England, and introduces us at once to Mr. and Mrs. Landers, two familiar American types, with whom a closer acquaintance promises to be most interesting. There is no denying the exquisite art of his method, even by the adverse critics of Mr. Howells's literary theory, and he knows his New England as Blackmore knows Devon. "Ragged Lady" will run in the BAZAR during the remainder of the year, and impart a high literary value to the pages of this popular periodical.

BOARD OF POLICE

Licenses for Hackney Carriages, Cabs, Coupes, Job Wagons and other licensed vehicles, expire on the thirtieth of June, and neglect to make applications to have them renewed may cause the licensees to forfeit locations now occupied by them. Applications for carriage licenses can be made at 20 Pemberton square. Applications for wagon licenses can be made at the station houses on the several police divisions where the applicants desire to do business. Licensees will not be granted for wagons to stand in: Adams square, Avon street, Brattle street, Corhill street, Court street (east of South square), Devonshire street (north of Franklin street), Milk street (west of Post Office square), Summer street (west of Devonshire street), Temple place, Tremont street (north of Pleasant street), Washington street (north of Dover street, West street, nor any public street or square where, in the judgment of the Board, the granting of such licenses would impede public travel.

For the Board, THOMAS RYAN, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, ss. PROBATE COURT. To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of ESTES MILTON LINCOLN, late of Somerville, in said County, deceased, I, the undersigned, a Justice of said Court, do hereby give notice that a petition has been presented to said Court for the appointment of a Probate Court on the estate of said deceased to sell at private sale in accordance with the named in said petition, or upon such terms as may be adjudged best by the said Court. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court on the nineteenth day of July, A. D. 1898, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be on the day at least, before said Court. Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-fourth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. S. H. FOLSON, Register.

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THE HOUSEHOLD.

For the MASS. PLOUGHMAN.

GOING FISHING.

BY MARIE L. P. CLAPP.

The sunbeams peep into the quiet little room
Close under the eaves; from the clover bloom
In the dewy meadows, a wandering breeze
Brings a fragrant greeting; the very trees
Seem to quiver with joy, as curly-haired Ted
Springs up with a shout from the low, white
bed.

And is off for a day of fishing.

In an old straw hat with a flapping crown,
Trousers rolled high, barefooted and brown,
Across the meadows, breezy and wide,
Down through the swamp on the other side,
He follows the brook through the woodlands
cool.

To a moss-grown log by a deep, dark pool,
Where he drops his line for fishing.

How still it grows as the noon hours come,
Drowsily, drowsily, while bees hum,
And the brook's low, musical laugh is heard
Answering the call of a far-off bird,
And Teddy stretched out on the grass below,
Watches the treacherous way to and fro,
And half forgets his fishing.

When the slow sun sinks behind the hills,
And a warm, damp fragrance the woodland
fills,

When the gray-robed shadows steal in and out
Among the trees, Ted turns about,
Shoulders his pole, and trudges away
Through the purple light, whistling gay,
Well pleased with his day of fishing.

The moonbeams glide into the quiet little
room
Close under the eaves, and a faint perfume,
Dewy and fresh, from the meadows outside
Drifts through the window thrown open wide,
And softly enfolding the low white bed
In a mist of dreams, it brings to Ted
Once more the joys of fishing.

West Roxbury.

THE CABIN BOY OF THE
"AMITY."

"When there's no fear there's no
danger," is an old adage, which, to my
mind, in part accounts for the many
daring feats performed both in war and
peace by boys and very young men, and
especially for the skillful and gallant
action of James Wallis, ship-boy of the
"Amity" cutter, in the year 1800.

This deed of James Wallis was so re-
markable, all things considered, that it
deserves that some attempt should be
made to rescue it from the oblivion into
which it has by now fallen.

Early in January, A. D. 1800, when
England was at war with France, a pilot
cutter, the "Amity," of Benbridge, in the
Isle of Wight, was cruising between
that island and the English shore on the
lookout for ships. It was hazy weather,
and the wind was from the southeast.
The crew of the "Amity" consisted of the
master, three hands and a boy named
James Wallis, all of Benbridge.

They were sailing along in perfect
security, being so near the English
coast, when all at once they made out a
large cutter or chase mace looming
through the fog. The practiced eyes of
the cutter's crew told them at once she
was a Frenchman, and a privateer at that.
And they knew also that with the
wind that was blowing, the lugger,
with her large, square sails would come
up to them hand over hand, and practi-
cally had them at her mercy.

The men were brave enough, but re-
sistance was hopeless. So after a hur-
ried consultation they resolved to escape
a French prison by taking to the boat
and rowing ashore, leaving the cutter to
her fate.

James Wallis, who was known to his
ship-mates as a stolid, good-natured,
taciturn sort of boy, listened to the dis-
cussion in silence. But, like the parrot
that would not learn to talk, he made
up his mind to loquacity "by doing
a heap of thinking."

That quiet boy, as after events proved,
had an idea in his head, and a good one,
too.

The boat was hauled alongside, the
men jumped in, and called impatiently
to the boy to follow them. To their
utter amazement Wallis refused to go.
They argued with him, pointed out the
certainty of capture, the horrors of a
French prison. They might as well
have talked to a stone as to that stolid
but gallant boy.

"I'll bide with the cutter, Cap'n," he
said. "Yon craft's lugger-rigged, an' if
y'd bide an' watch the chance y'd
wether her easy. Ah! I'll reek it! But
ah! I'll take it, Cap'n, if y'll take
charge of these few shillin's I hev an'
give them to my feyther."

They tried again to change his pur-
pose, but in vain. The lugger was now
quite close, her great red sails standing
stiff like a wall, and bringing her along
as fast as a steam tug. There was no
time to lose. The men cast off the
painter and rowed away for their lives.
They had hardly got away when the
Frenchman ran up under the lee bow
of the cutter and prepared to board her.

Then the clever idea which was in the
young cabin boy's head when he refused
to leave his craft came out, to the
wrath and disgust of his would-be cap-
tors. He knew that in a cutter one has
only to let go the jib sheet and fore
sheet on one side and haul them in on
the other if one wishes to tack; the
wind does all the rest of the work. In
a lugger on the other hand, the sail
must be lowered on each tack and
hoisted again on the other side of the
mast.

So just as the French got out their
grappling irons to throw on board, the
lad rammed the cutter's helm hard
down, luffed her into the wind, and
went about. Now the privateer had
lowered his fore-sail as he came along-
side, and it took him half a minute to
set it again. In this half minute the
boy had got six or seven lengths away.
The next fifteen minutes or so must
have been trying to the boy of sixteen,
who had never heard a shot fired in an-
ger before.

Almost upon him was the big private-
er, her deck black with men, whose
slopes, bearded faces and wild gesticu-
lations were distinctly visible to him, and
their language was "excessive."

They called to him "to on-strike! to
heavy!" And it is recorded that one
big Frenchman roared out, "Heav' to
you, little English reekal, or I'll feed
you for my soup!"

Finding he kept on, notwithstanding
this blood-curdling threat, they fired
their long gun and some twenty mus-
kets at him. But they were not good
marksmen. As soon as he found the

lugger gaining on him the boy went
about again. Again the Frenchmen
must lower and hoist sail, thus losing
another half minute, and again the
blue smoke from the long gun rolled
over the bows.

This time the round shot passed be-
tween the mast of the cutter and where
Wallis stood at the helm, and the wind
of it nearly knocked him down. Then
came another volley of musketry, and
the sea near the little craft boiled for a
moment like a pot. But the lift of the
Channel seas steadied their aim, and the
boy kept on unharméd. Seventeen
times he tacked, and gained a little by
every board—the distance between pur-
suer and pursued being seldom more
than fifty or sixty yards. The French-
men fired again and again, but although
they made his sail full of holes, they
could neither hit the boy at the helm
nor do any serious damage to the
cutter's mast or hull. For two hours
they kept up the chase—for two hours
this brave and faithful lad stood within
a hair's breadth of instant death. Then,
finding he had gained three hundred
yards, and was still gaining the private-
er fired a last volley of musketry, and
"sea-blessing" and bore away.

Before night the boy had brought the
cutter safely to anchor at Sea View, a
few miles north of Benbridge.

The lesson to be learned from this
story exhibition of nerve is the value
of presence of mind and self-reliance.
The men in the cutter knew just as well
as the boy did the advantage the cutter's
rig gave her in tacking. But Wallis re-
membered at that critical time, and,
moreover, had the courage of his con-
viction. This is why I have endeav-
ored to recall from almost forgotten re-
cords this true tale of the sea.—Reginald
Gourlay, in Harper's Round Table.

AWFUL.

There is a little maiden
Who has an awful time;
She has an awful teacher;
To get to school at nine.

She has an awful teacher;
Her tasks are awful hard;
Her playmates all are awful rough
When playing in the yard.

She has an awful kitty
Who often shows her claws;
A dog who jumps upon her dress
With awful muddy paws.

She has a baby sister
With an awful little nose,
With awful cunning dimples,
And such awful little toes.

She has two little brothers,
And they are awful boys;
With their awful drums and trumpets
They make an awful noise.

Do come, I pray thee, common sense,
Come and this maid defend;
Or else, I fear, her awful life
Will have an awful end.

—Toronto Globe.

THE HOME CORNER.

FREE PATTERN.

By special arrangements with the BAZAR
GLOVE-FITTING PATTERNS CO., we are able
to supply our readers with the Bazar Glove-
Fitting Patterns at very low cost. It is acknowledged
by every one that these patterns are the simplest,
most economical and most reliable patterns pub-
lished. Full directions accompany each pattern,
and our lady readers have been lavishly pleased
with them in the past. The coupon below must
accompany each order, otherwise the pattern will
not be sent.

MASS. PLOUGHMAN COUPON.

Cut this out, all in your name, address, num-
ber and size of pattern desired, and mail it to—
"THE HOME CORNER, MASS. PLOUGHMAN,"
BOSTON, MASS.

Name.....
Address.....
No. of Pattern.....
Size.....
Enclose ten cents to pay expenses.

No. 7422—Child's Yoke Apron.

This simple apron, neat and protec-
tive, can be made of any washable
fabric and worn to take the part of a
dress in hot weather. As here illus-
trated plaid gingham is the material, a
narrow edging of white embroidery
trimming the yoke, epaulettes, neck
and wrists. The skirt is deeply
hemmed, gathered at the top being joined
to the square yoke in front and back,
where the closing is made at the centre
with buttons and buttonholes. The
neck is finished with a standing band
edged with embroidery. The moder-
ately full sleeves are gathered top and
bottom, deep cuff bands finishing the
wrists. Gathered epaulettes are ar-
ranged to stand out in line from the
yoke. For play aprons this style made
in gingham is unrivalled and, when de-
veloped in white muslin, cross-barred
muslin, dimity or lawn and trimmed
with lace or embroidery, they are pretty
enough for afternoon wear. The addi-
tion of a sash adds to the daintiness of
this serviceable garment. To make this
apron for a girl of six years will require
three yards of thirty-six inch material.

No. 7422—Child's Yoke Apron.

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No. 7422—Child's Yoke Apron.

The pattern, 7422, is cut in sizes for
girls of 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years of age.
With coupon, 10 cents

No. 7422—Ladies' Golf Bonnet.

Sun bonnets have taken on a new as-
pect this season and are the latest head
gear for the summer maidens who play
golf and tennis. Quite fanciful and
dainty they look made of sheer fabrics,
such as organza, silk, muslin dimity or
fine lawn, with lace edged frills and
ruchings of the same material. The
front is made over a very stiff lining of
canvas, which holds it in shape away
from the face and protects the complexion
from freckles and tan. Pictureque
bonnets in this style are made to match
the gown and worn for morning and
afternoon walks in the country, for
boating and picnic parties. For more
practical purposes, such as working in
the garden, gingham may be used. The
pattern comprises four portions: front,
crown, curtain and the string, the ruch-
ing hemmed or lace edged and from two
to three inches wide being laid in double
box plaits and stitched on in centre.

While quite as protective as the old
fashioned sun bonnet, this style has the
advantage of lighter weight and cool-
ness, the thin crown rising up from the
head and the facing front standing out
from the face. To make this bonnet
will require one and one-half yards of
material thirty-six inches wide. The
pattern, 7423, is cut in one size only.
With coupon, ten cents.

Making tucks as a separate trimming
is one of the discoveries of this season
occasioned by the furor of this style of
decoration, says an exchange. Tucks
are now put on in shapes utterly impos-
sible to accomplish in the garment itself.

The long, round, deep flounce, follow-
ing the outline of an apron, so much to
the fore this summer for skirts, looks
easy enough, but none but a skilled and
experienced hand can make it with suc-
cess. Each width is shaped in gores and
cut to fit exactly the rounding upper
part. If it doesn't, the effect is utter
failure.

Fashion is veering around to the tunic
or double skirt. Many skirts are seen
with three flounces. The lowest one of
these is deep, and the other two moder-
ately so. For the sake of variety some
of the skirts so trimmed have the two
upper flounces cut in crescent shape, so
that the points reach nearly to the waist
in front, while describing a deep curve
behind. This is the reverse of the usual
mode of doing them.

Already whispers of fall are heard
among fashion's arbiters. They say that
small checks and plaids will be very
stylish for wool gowns for second best,
and that poplins, bengalines, epingles
and all ribbed fabrics will be first favor-
ites in silk and wool for dressy gowns.

On account of the difficulty experi-
enced in hemming shaped flounces nicely
they will be largely finished on the edge
with a tiny ruching, or frilling. Silk-
erie is a new stuff that is in the front
rank of popularity for these ruches or
frills, the shaded kind being an especial
favorite.

Another idea that is promised for fall
is the use of a heavy-weight plain taffeta
for costume coats, jackets and capes,
designed, finished and trimmed in regu-
lation tail fashion. Gray and black
are the shades that will be almost uni-
versally chosen. Madame la Mode says
this is being led up to by the taffeta
vests of tailor shape which are consid-
ered so chic.

To be entirely comme il faut, avoid
regular designs in the trimmings of your
gowns this season. Ruffles on skirts
particularly, should be put on any way
except straight around if you would have
a reputation as a stylish dresser.

This is a distinctly white summer.
White is used for everything. Golf,
bicycle, tennis, tramping, yachting or
mountaineering and the usual variety of
piazza dresses will be developed often in
white, pique, duck, woolen pique—a
new material very near the summer
girl's heart—serge, alpaca, toulard and
so on through a long list of stuffs will
be used for the dainty creations that
stylish women will wear this summer.

White or tan pique vests, fastened
with pearl or jet buttons are considered
very modish with blue jacket suits.

Paris advisers aver that the princess
gown in woolen stuffs is much in vogue,
but it has as yet obtained but scant
recognition on this side of the water.

When black materials begin to look
gray or rusty, brighten them by sponging
on the right side with equal parts of
alcohol and water, and, while damp,
iron on the wrong side, says the Ladies'
Home Journal. Mud will often leave a
stain, which may be removed with

naptha after it has been allowed to be-
come thoroughly dry. Black silk-warp
goods will shine as they wear, and ex-
pose silk threads; this shine may be
partly removed by sponging with alcoh-
ol and water, though it will likely re-
turn; if it does the silk must be re-
dyed. Colored cashmere, serge, alpacas,
etc., may be cleaned by sousing in a
fluid composed of one dessertspoonful
of beef's gall to a pail of warm water;
use less gall in the rinsing water, dry in
a shady place, and iron on the wrong
side, when nearly dry, with a moder-
ately warm iron.

The wise woman plans to take life a
little easier during the hot weather,
says the Michigan Farmer. She
knows that she will have no more
than enough strength for the most
essential duties, so she begins, immedi-
ately after the holidays, to prepare for
the dog-days. She may have mending
to do occasionally, during that trying
period; but there will be no making of
new garments to worry her, for all that
has been done while the weather was
yet cool.

She does not plan elaborate meals, for
she knows it is not good for her family
to eat heartily of rich food while the
thermometer sinks in the nineties. She
has thought it all out during the pleas-
ant May days, when the mind works
readily, and has prepared a series of
menus for breakfast, supper and din-
ner, none of which call for dishes
requiring much fire, or a great
amount of labor. She knows this little
book of menus adapted to the special
tastes of her family and the conditions
of her home life, will prove a treasure
when "it is actually too hot to think."

Her mind does not cease its labor in
behalf of her body when all possible ar-
rangements have been made for the
coming of the sultry season; it takes
charge of her welfare upon the arrival
of the dreaded season, and prevents her
from doing foolish things. You must
not forget that we are considering only
the wise housekeeper. The other class
are too prevalent to merit description
in a periodical like this where space is at
a premium.

The wise housekeeper does a large
part of her work very early in the morn-
ing. Much of her baking and all of her
ironing is done before breakfast. It is
not such a task as one might think, for
all such work is reduced to a minimum
during hot weather. Immediately after
dinner she takes a hot bath, puts on her
nightgown and goes to bed to make up
for loss of sleep which each early rising
necessitates.

What does she do with the children?
Insists upon their going to bed, too,
knowing that it will do them good, and
that they will soon get into a habit of tak-
ing a nap. In one home presided over by
a very wise housekeeper, there is no
work done by any member of the family
between half past twelve and two
o'clock, for even the husband has been
persuaded into taking a noonday nap.

He has found that more work is done
when a long rest is taken in the middle
of the day. He has a very early lunch
of bread, butter and coffee, with a little
ripe fruit in his season, and some crisp
ginger snaps; then he hurries to the
field, returning at eight o'clock for his
breakfast. The horses enjoy the rest
thus afforded quite as well as he does,
and after breakfast as much work is usu-
ally done as was accomplished during
an entire forenoon under the old plan
of keeping doggedly at work from six
until twelve.

This plan gives the housewife plenty
of time to do her work, and get a good
breakfast, and she is not made nervous
by trying to crowd too much into the
first hours of the day.

Dinner is served promptly at 12, and
as soon as possible thereafter all hands
start on a trip to dreamland. Half a
dozen chess or board games are placed
in the corner of the machine shed, and
are pulled into shady or breezy places when
wanted. The men and children find
them more comfortable than the ground
for a nap, and there is less danger of
taking cold.

The wise housekeeper knows better
than to leave her windows open all day.
She throws them all open early in the
morning, thus airing her house thor-
oughly; but they are closed and dark-
ened as soon as the sun begins to grow
hot, for both the sun and the hot air
must be excluded. By so doing, she
has a comfortable place in which to take
her noonday nap. She does not jump
up immediately upon waking, for she
has learned that to do so is apt to make
her feel dizzy or otherwise uncomfort-
able, whereas if she lies perfectly quiet
for another five minutes all the bad
feelings wear away. Frequently, she
has a cracker or crust of bread where
she can reach it without raising her
head, and she eats this very slowly, be-
fore attempting to get up; then she is
able to see just how much good her nap
has done her. The children are also
encouraged in getting up slowly, and
so are less liable to be peevish, as
children often are after a nap taken on a
hot day.

This wise housekeeper does not worry
because she cannot go away for a vaca-
tion during the hot weather. She
knows she is better off at home where
she can wear her old clothes and be com-
fortable, and where she is not obliged
to wear a company smile when she
feels more inclined to yawn.

A pretty hand should not only be a
shapely one, but should be soft, white,

and free from blemishes, says one of
our correspondents. With the coming
of warm weather, the woman who
spends much time in the open air finds
it difficult to keep them from becoming
tanned, for very few complexions will
bear exposure to the summer wind and
sunshine without showing the effects of
it. The best preventive is to wear loose
gloves whenever one's occupation will
permit, and this may be done more
frequently than many suppose. Sweep-
ing, dusting, churning, and many other
tasks may be accomplished in this way
after a little practice. When dish wash-
ing can be done without keeping the
hands in the water very much, if a dish
mop made of soft cotton is used.

The hardest, roughest hands may be
greatly improved in a month or two
with the proper care. Rain water is
considered best for washing them, but a
little borax added to hard water will
counteract its effects, and make it just
as good. Warm water cleanses the
hands more readily than cold, but they
should be rinsed afterward in cold
water. Wash them gently until thor-
oughly clean, using a good brush to
clean the nails. There is no sure mark
of a dainty woman than well-kept nails,
and their care should be considered
important as washing the face or comb-
ing the hair. Pare them carefully to
keep them in proper shape, and smooth
the edges with powdered pumice
stone. There is nothing that will soften
and whiten the hands as well as borax,
and it should always be added to the
water in which they are washed. If
you will make a strong solution of
borax and water, and keep a bottle of
it on a shelf near the wash stand, you
will find it more convenient than using
it in powdered form.

An excellent ointment to use at night
is made of eight ounces powdered
almonds, two ounces of the white of an
egg, and one ounce of powdered borax
beaten to a paste with equal parts of
rose water and spirits of wine. This
should be rubbed into the hands every
night before going to bed. Wearing an
old pair of kid gloves at night helps to
keep the hands in good condition.

The green gooseberry has always
been highly esteemed by English house-
keepers and those of English descent.
There are a great many gooseberries
raised in New England, where the fruit
is generally used as in England, while
it is tart, but after it has grown to its
full size. The insipidity of a ripe goose-
berry, says a writer in an exchange, is
not often relished except by the chick-
ens and the children. A fully grown
but still tart gooseberry has an especial-
ly fine flavor, which makes it an excel-
lent pudding fruit. An English batter
pudding with green gooseberries is an
oldtime dessert. An English gooseberry
tart is also popular.

To make the famous gooseberry pud-
ding, cut the crust from a large, thick
slice of bread and reduce it to crumbs.
Mix to a smooth batter ten tablespoonfuls
of sifted flour, half a saltspoonful of
salt and a pint of milk. Pour this batter
over the crumbed bread. Add four
well beaten eggs. Beat the batter again
and stir in carefully a quart of green
and stir in carefully a quart of green
gooseberries that have been "headed
and tailed." Put the pudding in a well
buttered and thickly-floured square Jean
cloth, and drop it into a pot of boiling
water of sufficient size to cover it.
Bring the water in the pot back to the
boiling point as soon as possible after
putting in the pudding. When the
water has boiled half an hour turn the
pudding over and continue to turn it
once every half hour while it is boiling
for two hours. Keep the pot it is boiled
in covered all the time and the water
replenished as it boils away.

The water must not stop boiling once
until the pudding is done. On taking
up the pudding dip it for an instant in
cold water to insure its turning out
easily, and serve with rich sauce of any
kind. A strawberry sauce made of half
a cupful of butter and two cupfuls of
sugar beaten to a cream with a large cup
of ripe strawberries, makes a delicious
sauce for this pudding.

Gooseberry tarts, or pies, as they are
known generally in this country, are
excellent. Line a pie tin with pastry.
"Head and tail" as many tart gooseber-
ries as will be needed to fill the pie dish
full. Stir in a cupful of sugar with
every two cupfuls of gooseberries, and
fill the pie, heaping the gooseberries in
the center and leaving a clear space at
the edges for the juices to run. Seal
up the fruit in a cover of rich pastry
fastened firmly on the under piecrust.
Bake the pie about fifty minutes in a
quick oven. Dredge it with powdered
sugar. Serve it with whipped cream if
you wish.

A novel ice cream is made of half a
pint of stewed and sweetened gooseber-
ries, strained through a sieve, half a pint
of rich, well sweetened boiled custard
and half a pint of rich cream. Sweeten
the cream with half a cupful of sugar
and mix the three preparations. Add
the juice of a quarter of a lemon and a
few drops of spinach green to tint the
ice cream a delicate green color. Freeze
it and serve in delicate glasses of pale
green crystal.

To preserve green currants and
gooseberries for pies in winter, gather
the fruit when hard and green, but
sound and full, says the Rural New
Yorker. Fill common black glass bot-
tles, or stone bottles with it; shaking it
down till the bottles are full, a piece of
red tacking, and lay in a dark corner of
the cellar till winter. They will keep
for years, and be just as firm and fresh
as when first picked. Huckleberries
can be used the same way; they must
not be too ripe. To preserve pie plant,
stew as you would for the table with-
out a particle of sugar, and can while
hot, like any fruit; it is delicious for
winter pies, and will keep any length
of time.

Instead of being entirely supplanted
by the more modern canned fruit, old-
time "pound for pound" preserves were
never more popular than now, for the
reason that we have learned how to
give them a delicate, natural flavor of
fruit, instead of a pungent, cloying
sweetness.

There are certain inviolable rules for
every variety of fruit and method of

preserving, but the gist of them all is
that no skill in making can give prime
preserves if inferior fruit, coffee sugar,
tin pans and iron spoons are used.
Have a porcelain-lined or granite-ware
kettle and use it solely for preserving;
and in preparing as well as in cooking
fruit, let every other vessel be of granite
or earthen-ware, and spoons and ladles
of silver or wood. This done, with
prime fruit, granulated sugar, knowl-
edge and careful work, you can defy
"luck" and be sure of success. Heading
the sugar in the oven before it is added
to the fruit gives a handsome color to
jams and preserves as well as jelly.

Raspberry Jam.—Red raspberry jam
has a far more refreshing flavor if it is
made of one part red currants to three
parts raspberries. Stem, wash and dry
the currants on a towel; slash slightly
in the preserving kettle, and stew
slowly till soft enough to strain through
a jelly-bag. Allow one pound of sugar
for every three-fourths of a pound of
berries and one egg of currant juice.
Heat the sugar; boil the juice twenty
minutes; add the sugar; stir till dis-
solved; then add the berries, and cook
slowly for one hour, stirring almost
constantly.

Spiced Currants.—Make a richer and
finer-flavored meat sauce, if one-fourth
of a pound of seeded and chopped
raisins is added to every three-fourths
of a pound of currants. To every four
pounds of fruit add two pounds of
sugar and one ounce of stick cinnamon,
the same of mace, half as many whole
cloves, and a teaspoonful of white
mustard seed tied in a piece of muslin.
Cook slowly for one hour; then add
one and one-half cupfuls of cider vine-
gar; stir constantly for five minutes
and put away in pint-size glass fruit
jars or jelly glasses.

Canning Rhubarb.—Rhubarb sauce
is wonderfully appetizing with meat,
especially in the late winter and early
spring, when the appetite most needs
coaxing. Select fresh, tender stalks,
pare, cut into pieces, weigh, and allow
half its weight of sugar. Cover the
rhubarb with boiling water for two
minutes; then drain; put part of the
sugar on the bottom of the preserving
kettle, and sprinkle the rest among the
stalks as you add them. Cover the ket-
tle closely and cook in a hot oven for
half an hour. Fill hot fruit jars to over-
flowing and keep in a cool, dark place.

—THE—

Boston Cooking School
Cook Book.

MARCHING STILL.

THE FAILURE OF THE CLASS

Col. Barnes was the magnate of the country—a great man every way; he had thousands of acres; he had guns and stores and the cattle on a hundred hills; he actually made money; his house was the marvel of the region; he was the most daring hunter, the best shot and the most liberal supporter of religion, and he had had the good hap to kill a man who was trying to set fire to one of

plump, cheerful little old gentlewoman, who didn't look a day older than fifty.

It was the train, and Phil was on it. Jeff knew him instantly, for all the added flesh that he had put on and the smug side whiskers. But he was obliged to mention his own name before Dr. Martin recognized him; then, to be sure he mustered a cordial smile and shook hands strongly.

you'uns, so you kin go off kind
warmed up like; but I bin 'lowin'
you'd be gwine off to de Barnes' ca

And it may be added here, that in spite of Dr. Martin's club game, Mr. Letty justified all the Doctor's hopes.

J. A. WILLEY, 178 Devonshire
Room 502, Boston, Mass.

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